



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
19.12.2001 Bulletin 2001/51

(51) Int Cl.7: **H01M 2/10**

(21) Application number: **01113381.6**

(22) Date of filing: **01.06.2001**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(72) Inventor: **Morrone, Luciano**
Montecchio Maggiore (Vicenza) (IT)

(74) Representative: **Lecce, Giovanni**
Dott. Giovanni Lecce & C. S.r.l. Via G. Negri 10
20123 Milano (IT)

(30) Priority: **16.06.2000 IT MI200369**

(71) Applicant: **F.I.A.M.M. - FABBRICA ITALIANA
ACCUMULATORI MOTOCARRI MONTECCHIO
S.p.A.**
I-36075 Montecchio Maggiore (Vicenza) (IT)

(54) **Insulating covering for accumulators**

(57) An insulating covering (10) for accumulators, especially suitable for applications in starter batteries installed on internal-combustion engine motor-vehicles, is

constituted of a shaped and pre-molded panel comprising at least a layer or foil (14) protecting against infrared radiation coupled to a layer (16) constituted by a material protecting against convection-transmitted heat.

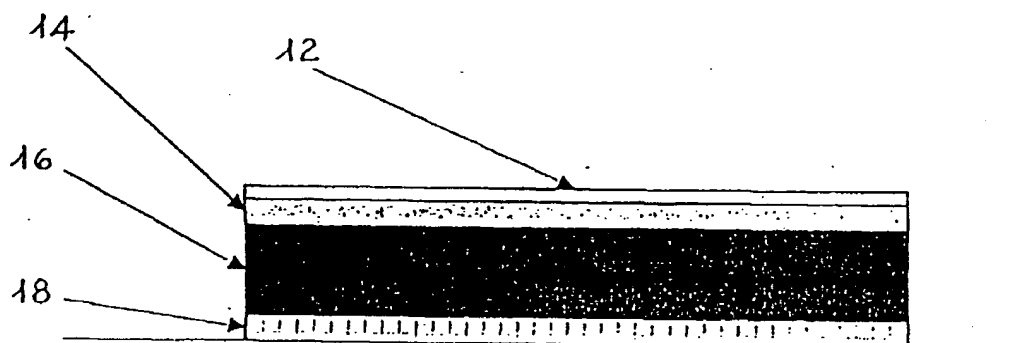


FIG. 4

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to an insulating covering for accumulators.

[0002] More particularly, the present invention relates to an insulating covering especially suitable for applications in starter batteries in internal-combustion engine motor-vehicles, to insulate them against heat.

[0003] As is known, accumulators installed in vehicles and called starter batteries are located in a special housing of the engine compartment. The temperature in the engine compartment may reach very high values during the use of the vehicle and heat is unavoidably transmitted to the accumulator. As a consequence, accumulators are submitted to high thermal stresses and their duration in the time reduces markedly.

[0004] Heat diffuses either by radiance or by convection, for instance through the air flows developed by the electric fan that cools the engine. Besides, the accumulator may be heated also by conduction if it gets in touch with other bodies.

[0005] The values that are considered to be optimal to preserve the integrity and efficiency of the accumulator in the time are comprised between 20 and 50°C, but in the practice these values are largely and systematically exceeded.

[0006] In order to obviate such drawback, insulating protections have been devised, the so-called suits, suitable to cover the body of the accumulator along the lateral zones. These suits are generally constituted of a coating from polyurethane foam, with a possible external containment cover from nonwoven fabric or formed by a sheet from plastic material. In order to ensure a satisfactory heat-insulation, all these suits must have a marked thickness or be obtained from high-density material, which involves a not negligible overall weight.

[0007] Taking into account the fact that the spaces housing the accumulator are reduced and that in motor-vehicles the tendency to contain, if not to reduce, the weight is increasingly critical, it is clear that the suits of the above type are not the optimal solution of the problem. In any case, said suits do not allow to obtain a temperature cutting according to the aforesaid optimal values, such as to ensure a long duration of the accumulator. The temperature of the accumulator, even though with the use of the suits, remains much higher than 20-50°C during the use of the vehicle, especially in critical climate conditions.

[0008] Object of the present invention is to obviate the aforesaid drawback.

[0009] More particularly, object of the invention is to provide an insulating covering for accumulators suitable to keep, during the use of the vehicle, a stable optimal temperature of the accumulator, even in critical climate conditions.

[0010] A further object of the present invention is to provide an insulating covering having a limited weight and thickness.

[0011] A further object of the present invention is to provide an insulating covering or suits for accumulators, that can be quickly and easily applied to protect at least the lateral bands of the accumulator.

5 [0012] A further object of the present invention is to provide an insulating covering or suits that can ensure a high level of resistance and thermal insulation, and also such as to be easily and economically realized.

10 [0013] According to the present invention, these and still other objects that will be clear thank to the following description, are achieved by an insulating covering especially suitable for starter batteries installed in internal-combustion engine motor-vehicles, constituted of a shaped and pre-molded panel comprising at least a layer or foil protecting from infrared radiation, coupled to at least another layer of material suitable to protect the accumulator from convection-transmitted heat.

15 [0014] The constructive and functional characteristics of the insulating covering for accumulators of the present invention will be better understood thanks to the following description, wherein reference is made to the attached drawings that represent a preferred, non limiting embodiment, and wherein:

25 Figure 1 is a plan schematic view of the development of the insulating covering for accumulators of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a top schematic view of the insulating covering of Figure 1, bent on itself so as to strike the lateral surface of an accumulator;

30 Figure 3 is the schematic view of a section of the insulating covering of Figure 2, obtained with a plan passing along the line A-A;

35 Figure 4 is the schematic view of a partial section of Figure 1, stressing the different layers that make it up; and

Figure 5 shows the temperature-time curves of thermal tests carried out on an accumulator with or without the insulating covering of the present invention.

40 [0015] With reference to the aforesaid figures, the insulating covering for accumulators of the present invention, indicated by 10 as a whole in Figures 1 and 2, is basically constituted of a shaped panel having a limited thickness, comprised for instance between 5 and 20 mm, obtained by superposition and mutual tie during the molding step of a plurality of laminar materials different from each other. The coupling of said laminar materials forms a multi-layer sheet or foil, wherefrom the individual coverings or shaped covering panels 10 whose length and height depending on the type of accumulator to be insulated are obtained. As mentioned above, the protection of the accumulators is mainly referred to the heat developed in the engine compartment during the use of motor-cars, and is therefore associated to heat-insulation.

55 [0016] In its preferred embodiment, covering 10 of the present invention comprises four layers of different ma-

materials having various thickness, suitable to realize a global protection against heat transmitted either by radiance or by convection.

[0017] Starting from the external front, i.e. from the side intended for not being in touch with the surface of the accumulator, said covering 10 comprises a first layer or film 12 of low thickness, formed by a protective substance, transparent to infrared radiation, having dielectric properties, i.e. suitable to prevent the circulation of current. Said protective substance may be a lacquer, a paint or like material.

[0018] Said first layer 12, whose thickness is comprised, by way of orientation, between 50 and 200 μm , may be sprayed or applied with other suitable means on the surface of a foil or second layer 14 of a material protecting from infrared radiation. Said second layer 14, whose thickness is comprised, by way of orientation, between 2 and 50 μm , is preferably constituted of a sheet from aluminum, paper or aluminum-covered plastic material, such as polyethylene or nylon, or other metal foils suitable to reflect infrared radiation.

[0019] A third layer 16 is applied and fixed to the internal front of the foil or second layer 14, i.e. the front that is not covered by the protective substance. Said third layer 16 is constituted by expanded plastic material suitable to protect the accumulator from convection-transmitted heat. The thickness of the third layer 16 is preferably comprised between 1 and 10 mm. Besides protecting from convection-transmitted heat, said third layer 16 is resistant against the aggression of acids or acid fumes possibly dispersed by the accumulator, and against water, oils and substances present in the engine compartment or coming from parts thereof. Preferably, the third layer 16 is made from expanded, non-crosslinked polypropylene, having a density of about 40 kg/m^3 ; however also the use of other materials, such as, for instance, expanded polystyrene, polyurethane foams, etc., cannot be excluded.

[0020] To said third layer 16 a fourth layer 18 is coupled and fixed, which layer is intended for striking the lateral surface of the accumulator body, once it has been mounted. Said fourth layer 18 forms a barrier against conduction-transmitted heat. It defines an air space constructed on polypropylene, polystyrene, polyurethane or a grid or frame from plastic material or nonwoven fabric from natural or synthetic fibers. The thickness of said fourth layer 18 is preferably comprised between 0.5 and 10 mm.

[0021] Covering 10, in the embodiment reported by way of example, schematically shown in Figures 1 and 2, is provided with lowerings or pre-impressions 20 that develop vertically along the whole height, to form folding lines that allow the easy bending of said covering along the lateral surface of the accumulator.

[0022] In order to prevent the jointing of the limbs of covering 10 from being difficult, both end faces of said covering 10 are advantageously subdivided vertically into two equal half-parts, indicated by 22 and 22'. In this

manner, as shown in Figure 2, the jointing line 24 is in a favorable position for the final tie of covering 10 with the lateral surface of the accumulator. The union of the limbs or half-parts 22, 22' is obtained by means of adhesives or any other suitable means.

[0023] Preferably, covering 10 is employed to cover only the lateral surface of the accumulator and has a height such as to be contained between the edge of the upper lid and the lower shoe.

[0024] The overall thickness of covering 10 of the present invention is such as not to protrude with respect to said upper edge and lower shoe of the accumulator, remaining adherent to the surface of the accumulator, once it is applied, and preventing therefore the creation of clutters that might complicate the installation in the seat of the engine compartment. Generally, the overall thickness of covering 10 is not higher than 20 mm and is preferably comprised between 5 and 10 mm.

[0025] The covering of the present invention allows to insulate accumulators in a global manner, preventing, especially with a long use of the vehicles, their heating due to phenomena of radiance, convection and conduction. Tests carried out by the applicant have proved that the covering of the present invention allows to maintain the temperature of the accumulator lower by at least 10°C with respect to that of the engine compartment. This result is obtained with a very limited thickness of the covering. For instance, a thermal cutting of about 12°C is obtained with the covering of the present invention having a thickness of 7 mm.

[0026] Figure 5 shows respectively the temperature-time curves of the heating oven (curve A) of an accumulator devoid of insulating covering (curve B) and of the same accumulator covered with the insulating covering of the present invention (curve C), immersed in said oven.

[0027] Particularly advantageous is the possibility of substantially limiting the overall thickness of the covering, thanks to the utilization of a multi-layer composite of the present invention.

[0028] Such a thermal cut involves, as is known, a remarkable increase in the average life of a battery. In fact, a 12°C cut typically involves a doubling of the average life of a battery.

[0029] While the present invention has been described above with reference to a possible embodiment thereof, reported by way of non-limiting example, it is evident that many modifications and variant will be clear to those skilled in the art, in the light of the above description.

[0030] For instance, the covering (10) may be constituted of a lower number of layers, comprising, for instance, only the anti-radiation foil (14) coupled to anti-convection layer (16). Besides, the covering (10) of the present invention can be used on accumulators of any kind, included those installed on electric traction means.

[0031] Therefore, the present invention intends to cover all the variants and modifications falling within the

spirit and the protection scope of the following claims.

Claims

1. An insulating covering (10) for accumulators especially suitable for applications in starter batteries in internal-combustion engine motor-vehicles, constituted of an insulating panel from heat-insulating material, **characterized in that** said panel comprises at least a layer or foil (14) from a material protecting against infrared radiation, and at least a layer (16), coupled to and integral with said foil (14), constituted of a material protecting against convection-transmitted heat.
2. The insulating covering according to claim 1, **characterized in that** on the free surface of said layer or foil (14) from a material protecting against infrared radiation, a film (12) is applied constituted of a protective substance, transparent to infrared radiation and having dielectric properties.
3. The insulating covering according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** on the free surface of layer 16, constituted of a material protecting against convection-transmitted heat a layer 18 is coupled and integral, constituted by a material protecting from conduction-transmitted heat.
4. The insulating covering according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** it comprises: a first layer (12) formed by a substance transparent to infrared radiation and having dielectric properties; a second layer (14) constituted of a material protecting against infrared radiation; a third layer (16) constituted of a material protecting against convection-transmitted heat, and a fourth layer (18) constituted of a material protecting against conduction-transmitted heat.
5. The insulating covering according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** layer (14) constituted of a material protecting against infrared radiation is a foil from aluminum or paper or aluminum-covered plastic material, having a thickness comprised between 2 and 50 μm .
6. The insulating covering according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** layer (16) constituted of a material protecting against convection-transmitted heat is made up by a expanded plastic material, having a thickness comprised between 1 and 10 μm .
7. The insulating covering according to claim 6, wherein the expanded plastic material is expanded, non-crosslinked polypropylene, having a density of

about 40 kg/m^3 .

8. The insulating covering according to any of the preceding claims 3-7, **characterized in that** layer (18) constituted of a material protecting against conduction-transmitted heat constitutes an air space constructed on polypropylene, polystyrene, polyurethane or a grid or frame from plastic material or nonwoven fabric from natural and/or synthetic fibers and has a thickness comprised between 0.5 and 10 mm.
9. The insulating covering according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the multi-layer panel has an overall thickness that does not exceed 20 mm, and is preferably comprised between 5 and 10 mm.
10. The insulating covering according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the panel has a height equal to the portion between the edge of the upper lid and the lower shoe of the accumulator, and a length equal to the development of the lateral surface of said accumulator, and is provided with vertically developing lowerings or pre-impressions (20) forming bend lines.

FIG. 1

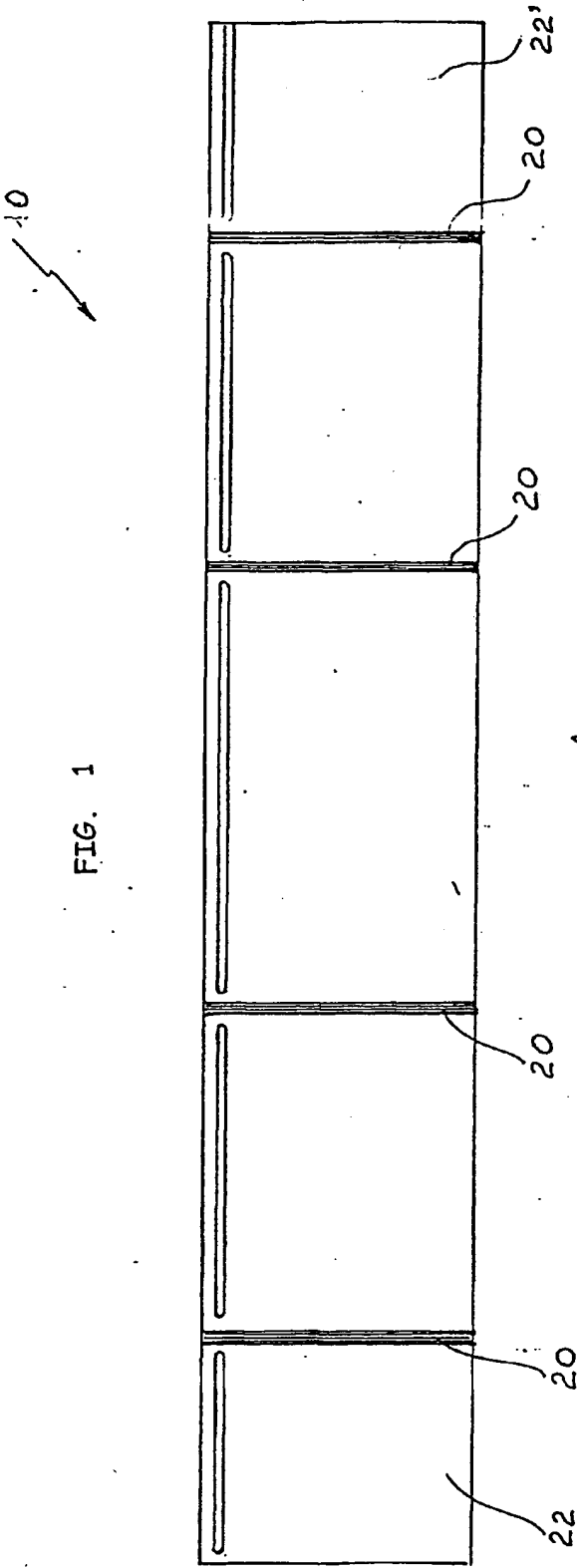


FIG. 2

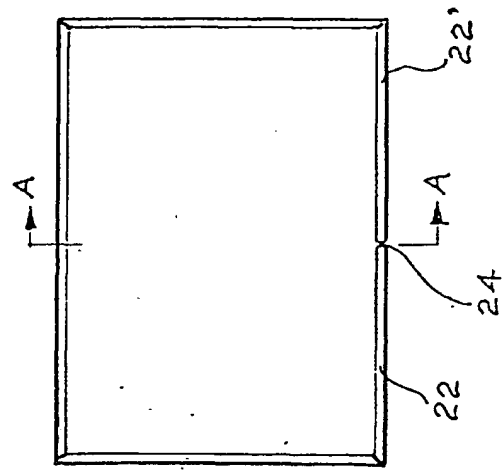
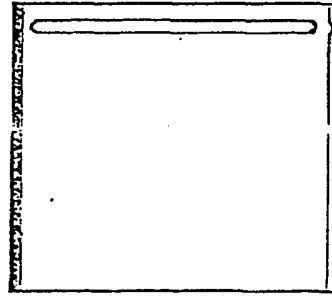


FIG. 3 sez. A-A



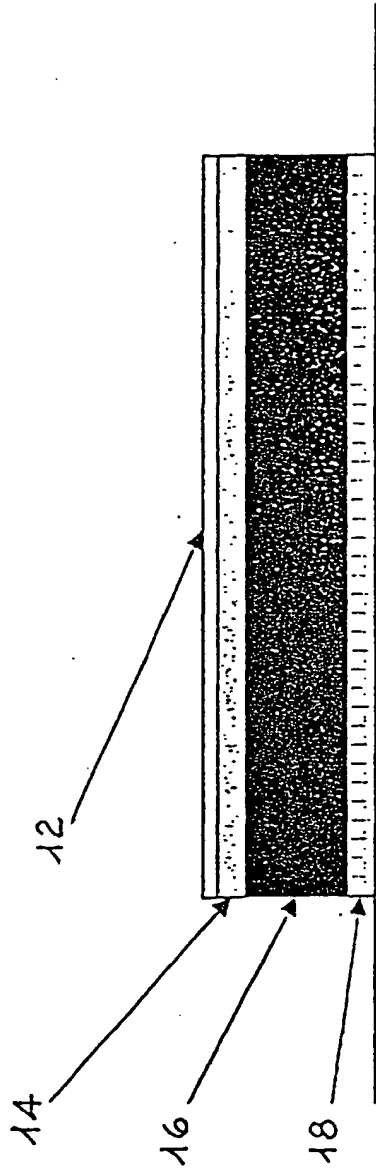
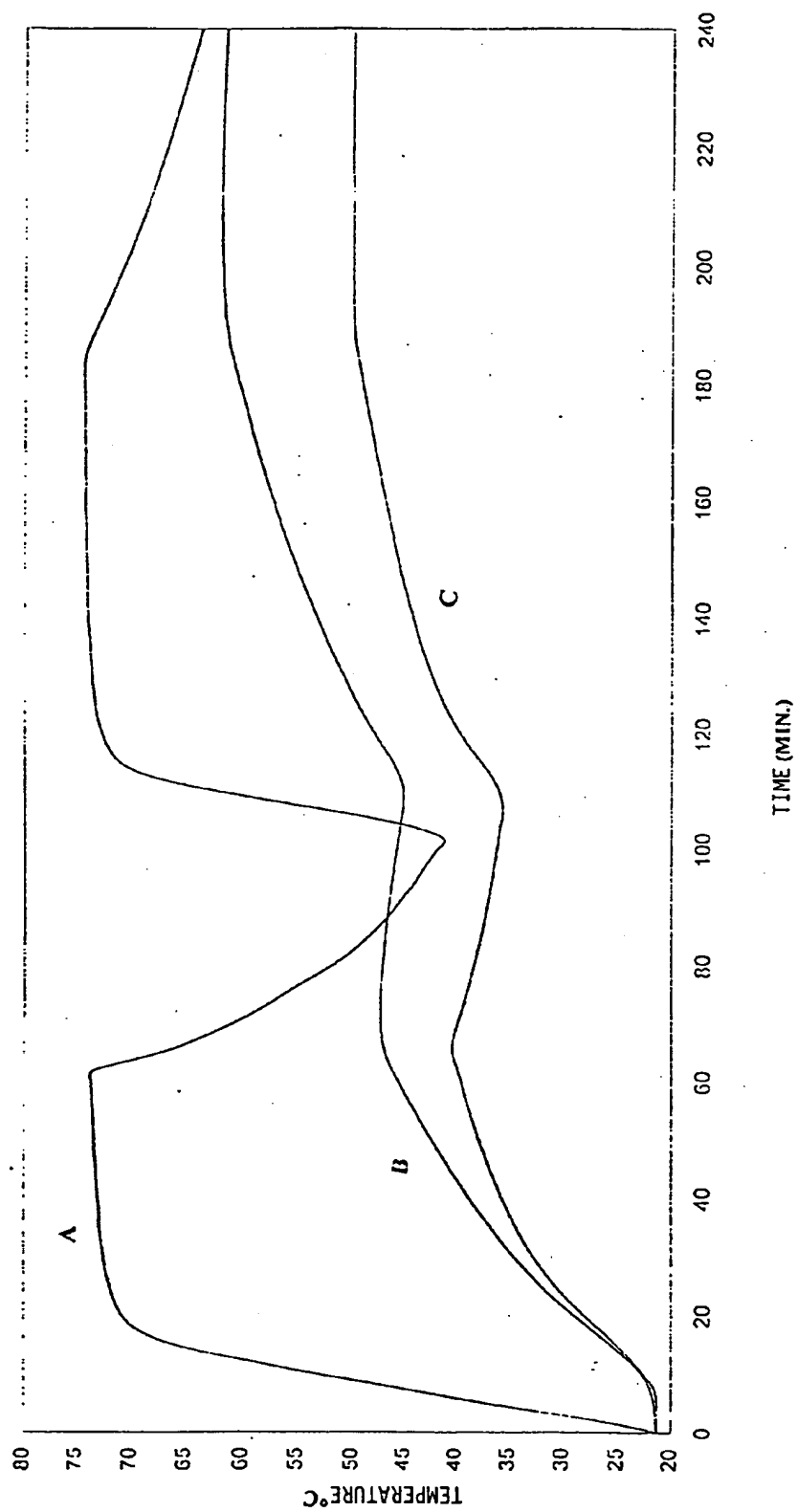


FIG. 4

FIG. 5





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 01 11 3381

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
A	DE 197 52 755 A (REHAU AG & CO) 1 July 1999 (1999-07-01) * claims 1-10 *	1-10	H01M2/10
A	GB 2 121 159 A (BBC BROWN BOVERI & CIE) 14 December 1983 (1983-12-14) * claims 1-9 *	1-10	
A	EP 0 704 919 A (LORAL SPACE SYSTEMS INC) 3 April 1996 (1996-04-03) * claims 1-10 *	1-10	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			H01M
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 8 October 2001	Examiner Battistig, M
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03 82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 01 11 3381

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

08-10-2001

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
DE 19752755	A	01-07-1999	DE	19752755 A1	01-07-1999
GB 2121159	A	14-12-1983	DE	3219506 A1	01-12-1983
			FR	2527845 A1	02-12-1983
EP 0704919	A	03-04-1996	US	5510208 A	23-04-1996
			DE	69501768 D1	16-04-1998
			DE	69501768 T2	06-08-1998
			EP	0704919 A1	03-04-1996
			JP	8213061 A	20-08-1996

EPO FORM P0489

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82